DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 382 212 IR 055 493

AUTHOR	Sharma, R. N., Ed.
TITLE	Linking Asian/Pacific Collections to America. Proceedings of the Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association (14th, Miami Beach, Florida, June 25-27, 1994).
INSTITUTION	American Library Association, Washington, D.C.; Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association, Brooklyn, NY.
PUB DATE	95
NOTE	52p.
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - Conference Proceedings (021)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Agency Cooperation; *Asian Americans; *Asian Studies; Databases; *Library Collections; Library Cooperation; Online Catalogs; *Pacific Americans; *Shared Library Resources
IDENTIFIERS	Asian Pacific Americans Librarians Association; *Asia Pacific Region; International Federation of Library Associations; Library of Congress; New York Public Library; OCLC

ABSTRACT

The Asian/Pacific population in the United States is growing. Therefore, it is important to know what types of collections and facilities are available for ethnic groups within U.S. libraries. This is the issue addressed by the Asian/Pacific Librarians Association (APALA) at this conference. The four speeches are: "Redefining 'Asia/Pacific' in the Life of APALA and the Working of the IFLA" (Kul B. Gauri), which urges cooperation between the organizations to help Asian/Pacific region libraries and librarians; "Linking the Asian Collections Through Technology: A View from OCLC" (Andrew H. Wang), which outlines OCLC's efforts to link Asian collections through online systems for the benefit of scholars of both the east and the west; "Asian Collections and Services of the Library of Congress" (Warren Tsuneishi), which describes the Library of Congress' collections themselves, acquisitions and cataloging processes, staff members, and reference and research aspects of the Asian collections; and "Orientalia Collections in the New York Public Library" (John M. Lundquist), which gives a history of the development of the collection and the service provided by its staff. An introduction to APALA provides information on the background and activities of the association. Additional information includes: information on conference speakers; APALA committees for 1993-1994; APALA program for the 1994 conference; and APALA presidents 1980-1994. (MAS)

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LINKING ASIAN/PACIFIC COLLECTIONS TO AMERICA

ED 382 212

Proceedings of the Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association held in Miami Beach, Florida June 25-27, 1994

Edited by
R. N. Sharma

WASHINGTON, D.C.
1995

IR055493

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INTRODUCTION

The Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association (APALA) is a small but a growing association. It is an important part of the American Library Association (ALA) which is the oldest and the largest library association in the world. The Fourteenth Annual Conference of APALA held in Miami Beach, Florida from June 25-27, 1994 was a great success. The theme of the conference was "Linking Asian/Pacific Collections to America." Four distinguished speakers delighted the librarians, library educators and others with their excellent presentations.

Dr. Kul B. Gauri spoke on Redefining "Asia/Pacific" in the Life of APALA and the working of IFLA. He urged cooperation between both organizations to help Asian/Pacific region libraries and librarians. Mr. Andrew H. Wang talked about the OCLC's efforts to link the Asian Collections through technology for the benefit of researchers and scholars of both the east and the west. Dr. Warren Tsuneishi introduced the Asian Collections, services, and staff of the Library of Congress. He showed slides of the collection and of the professional staff and talked about the importance of the Asian Collection. Orientalia Collections in the New York Public Library was the topic for Dr. John M. Lundquist. He gave a history of the development of the collection and the quality service provided by the staff of his department.

The Asian/Pacific population is increasing in the United States. Therefore, it is important to know what types of collections and facilities are available for the interested scholars and for the ethnic groups in our libraries in the United States. It was due to these important factors that APALA chose this topic for the conference.

I had the honor to chair this important session during the APALA Conference. The success of our conference was due to our team work. All speakers were excellent and the delegates in attendance spoke very highly of them. The conference was a success due to the financial help given to APALA by Ballen Booksellers International, Blackwell North America, CD Plus, EBSCO Subscription Services, Gale Research, Faxon, High Smith Company, Information Access Company, Retro Link Associates, Scarecrow Press, Troll Associates, VTLS, and Yankee Book Peddler. I want to thank all committees for their hard work including my special thanks to Wilfred Fong, Abdul Miah, Fazle Kabir, Sushila Shah and Dipak Parekh for their contributions. Ms. Linda Smith Secretary of the History Department worked very hard to type the manuscript for publication purposes. Therefore, I want to thank Linda for her help and cooperation. It has certainly been a pleasure and an honor to serve as President of APALA. It is my hope that readers will learn from the presentations of our speakers who did a commendable job at the conference.

Evansville, Indiana
May 1995

R. N. Sharma

ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION (APALA)

The **Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association (APALA)** was founded in 1980, incorporated in 1981, and affiliated with the American Library Association in 1982. The objectives of the association are: to provide a forum for discussing problems and concerns of Asian-Pacific American librarians; to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas by Asian-Pacific American librarians and other librarians; to support and encourage library services to the Asian-pacific American communities; to recruit and support Asian-pacific American librarians in the library/information science professions; to seek funding for scholarships in schools of library/ information science for Asian-Pacific Americans; and to provide a vehicle whereby Asian-Pacific American librarians can cooperate with other associations and organizations having similar or allied interests.

Membership of **APALA** is open to all librarians and information specialists of Asian-pacific descent working in U.S./Canadian libraries, information centers and other related organizations, and to others who support the goals and purposes of **APALA**. Asian-Pacific Americans are defined as those who consider themselves Asian-Pacific Americans. They may be American of Asian-Pacific descent, Asian-Pacific people with the status of permanent residency, or Asian-Pacific people living in the United States. Dues (institutions) $25; (individuals) $10; (Students/Unemployed Librarians) $5.

APALA Meetings are held every year in January and June along with the Midwinter and Annual Conference of the American Library Association. The elections for officers are held during the spring and elected officers serve their one year terms from July through June. **APALA** has an Executive Board and an Advisory Committee Consisting of President, Immediate Past President, Vice President/President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and an elected representative of the Standing Committees. There are nine Standing Committees: Awards, Constitution and Bylaws, Finance, Local Arrangements, Membership, Newsletter, Nominations, Program and Publicity Committee, and Recruitment and Scholarship Committee. APALA *Newsletter* published quarterly in March, June, September, and December is the official publication of the association. It covers news of interest in the field for all librarians and keeps all members up-to-date with the latest developments in the profession.

APALA has organized very successful conferences and invited well known speakers every year to speak on emerging issues, topics and problems in the field of library and information science with emphasis on the Asian-Pacific librarianship, librarians, and libraries. Many scholars, librarians, library educators, and other prominent leaders have been honored by **APALA** for their distinguished services and contributions to the Asian-Pacific regions and the United States. Many **APALA** member are very active

in the American Library Association, Association of College & Research Libraries, Public Library Association, Special and other library associations of the United States as well as other international associations. They are active in research, writing, publishing, and committee work. **APALA** is a growing body and has certainly made a difference in the field of library and information science for all Asian-pacific American librarians.

REDEFINING "ASIA/PACIFIC" IN THE LIFE OF APALA AND THE WORKING OF IFLA

KUL B. GAURI

In preparing this review of International Federation of Libraries and Institutions' (IFLA) activities for a group like Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association (APALA), one is struck by the reality of the global village. Also, one cannot escape the reality that members of APALA who come from a specific region of the globe do not have any formal communication with the professionals or libraries within that region nor any mention of such a role in its Charter. Thus, it is a strange dilemma for me to describe to you IFLA's role in Asia/Pacific region when this should be a common knowledge to all of you. I do not intend to be facetious or sermonizing but if I ask a question from a librarian back home about the mission of APALA, he/she will never understand that its mission is simply the professional well-being of the Asian/Pacific librarian in the American context only.

At the same time, the scope and terminology in defining roles of APALA and IFLA's focus on this region also vary drastically. In my view, APALA is in a way a quasi-ethnic organization in the U.S., while IFLA never maintain such distinctions in its activities. As a matter of fact, APALA and similar organizations like Chinese American Librarians Association (CALA) and RFORMA, as affiliates of ALA, have a vital life of their own which on an international level is somewhat irrelevant.

IS GEOGRAPHY DESTINY?

It is necessary to understand the context in which most of the Asian libraries exist and operate to realize the enormity and complexity of their problems. The geography and rural nature of the Asian countries in which these libraries are struggling is very daunting. Take for example a country like the Philippines. It has a spread of about 7,100 islands, covering an area of 300,00 square kilometers roughly the size of New Mexico, the fifth largest state in the United States. These islands in most cases are served by very limited and basic means of transportation. Similarly, Indonesian Archipelago is dotted with over 13,000 islands. These countries and others in Asia have a variety of ethnic/cultural differences, multiple languages and dialects, and levels of literacy that frustrate all planning and delivery of library services. Only a select few countries out of the list of 32 members of the IFLA's Region of Asia and Oceania can boast of literacy levels and infrastructure that comes close to the one we enjoy here or other so called developed countries. The much talked about economic disparity between the North and the South is very much evident.

..NOWHERE TO GO

Even the objectives of libraries in these countries are somewhat different. Their focus is more on literacy and disseminating information that can assist in improving the living conditions. Put more frankly: their role is eradication of illiteracy, poverty and ignorance. It is a tribute to the genius of librarians in these countries who have come up with very creative and innovative approaches in carrying out their mission. They have "tin box libraries" which carry sometime sports equipment and yellow robes for Buddhist monks in Thailand. While we here enjoy dramatic comedies like Barefoot in the Park, they have perfected their practical versions of it in "Barefoot Librarians" and "Barefoot Teachers". Their libraries function sometime out of postal loan services. Because of illiteracy and strong oral traditions, some of these countries have established listening groups within libraries which also perform the function of political and civic clubs, which are the original versions of the city clubs we are familiar with. Simply put, the two words that capture the conditions of libraries in Asia are: scarcity and heterogeneity.

Now picture IFLA's role in this situation and compare this with what ALA is doing. You get the sense of two extremes. Most of us her are information-privileged, that is, we have the options to choose among a variety of media and information offerings. Others in the third world, or the developing countries as most of the countries in Asia are designated, are information underprivileged since they are deprived of and have a very limited access to any information.

CAN IFLA DO EVERYTHING?

IFLA during its seventy years of existence has tried to do the best to ameliorate this under the prevailing spirit of paternalistic colonialism but has always hobbled along. The first IFLA/UNESCO Seminar for librarians from developing countries in 1971 revealed the "dichotomy between the concerns of the participants and those of the lecturers" almost two cultures which never understood each other. This seminar can be regarded as a turning point in the role of IFLA in library development in developing countries. In a similar review of the IFLA's activities, Wijaysuria commented that "In terms of the Third Worlds support, IFLA's performance record is less flattering...Taking an overall perspective, it is difficult (sic) to state that IFLA's efforts over the past fifteen years in the Third World have been of much significance".

Thus, IFLA played a marginal role in advancing librarianship in the developing countries till 1984 when a unique core program for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World (ALP) was initiated. It attempted to bring together all its energies and resources as well as a structure to focus on searching global

solutions to problems facing these countries by regions, and not customize programs by countries or ethnic groups.

By establishing three regions--that is Africa, Asia and Oceania, Latin American and Caribbean--and applying ALP programs to these in a uniform manner, IFLA has given a new dimension to its role in and its relevance to the Third World.

For us in APALA the activities under ALP and of the Regional Section on Asia and Oceania (RSCAO) are of immediate interest. It is in this regional context of RSCAO that APALA can establish some form of linkages with IFLA, if it so desires.

I do not mean in any way to de-emphasize IFLA's other four core programs and most of the American delegates to IFLA Conference, more or less, are interested in these four core programs. These are:

- Universal Availability of Publications (UAP)
- Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM)
- Preservation and Conservation (PAC)
- Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT)

ALP PROGRAM

The specific goals of the ALP Program for 1992-1997 are:

- To assist library staff, library schools and library associations in education and training programs;
- To promote the establishment of library and information services to the public with particular attention to the needs of rural and urban marginal areas;
- To encourage a greater involvement and identification of libraries with literacy work.

This program works in close cooperation with the three regions mentioned above. The chairpersons, secretaries and office managers from the three regions are advisors to the program as members of its Advisory Committee.

The implementation of these programs in the Asian and Oceania region is accomplished by:

- Awarding annual scholarships to the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, to persons from less developed countries;
- Service training or "attachments" for junior or senior staff under 40 years of age in institutions within the region with established libraries and specialties;

- Offering training based on a Thai model of library workers and their role as rural workers in Southeast Asian countries.

It is anticipated that all these projects and models will be transportable (of course, in translation) across all geographical boundaries under the aegis of ALP. Competitive grants for projects that meet the guidelines established by ALP are available. As mentioned above, literacy also happens to be a major focus of the ALP Program. Various projects are being supported in Southeast Asian countries with funding from select international agencies.

One of the major challenges that APL faces is to widen the base of funding, which so far has mostly come form the Swedish Development Authority. It is not sure what the source of funding will be for the years to come "with a very limited circle of responsible actors."

CAN YOU NEVER GO BACK HOME?

Does Asia/Pacific wants you to come home? Does APALA have a role in this area? These are very difficult questions to ask. ALA has maintained a very active interest in the working of the IFLA and its International Relations Division has been intensely involved in some of the IFLA's programs. Can APALA stay only marginally interested? I have no doubt in my mind that APALA can meaningfully influence and support the mission of ALP, specifically focussing on the Regional Section for Asia and Oceania, by justifiably expanding its mandate.

As I stated in the beginning, in describing IFLA's role in Asian librarians and libraries one cannot avoid describing commonalities and differences between IFLA and APALA. Borrowing form a well-known pun, I can safely say that anything less than what I have shared with you will be "highly uncivilized".

Britta Bergdahl, Director of the ALP Program, in describing the Program recently challenged the audience to support the program in every way which they can. I would like to share her words with you. "You understand that the challenge is great, the ambitions are high, the needs are enormous, the difficulties not to be underestimated and there is an endless need of support in all of Asia and Oceania. That is an invitation to you. What can you do to further ALP? Can we count on your cooperation?"

I would like to thank Pensri Guaysuwan, Manager if IFLA's Regional Office for Asia and Oceania, for assisting me in preparing this review.

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LINKING THE ASIAN COLLECTIONS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY: A VIEW FROM OCLC

ANDREW H. WANG

INTRODUCTION

OCLC Online Computer Library Center was created in 1967 to serve 54 academic libraries in the State of Ohio. Today, 27 years later, OCLC has developed into the only international library cooperative in the world. OCLC provides online services to over 17,000 libraries in 52 countries and territories.

In 1987, OCLC created the OCLC Asia Pacific Services with two missions in mind, namely, (1) to deliver information of the West to the libraries in the East; and (2) to deliver information of the East to the libraries in the West. In short, the mission of the OCLC Asia Pacific Services is to connect the library resources of the East and the West.

How do we achieve this goal? The answer is by means of the powerful OCLC online systems and the resourceful OCLC Online Union Catalog.

OCLC ONLINE SYSTEMS

OCLC operates the following online systems for cataloging, resource sharing, reference, and document delivery purposes:

1. The PRISM Service

   The PRISM Service is an online cataloging and inter-library loan (ILL) system that provides online access to the OCLC Online Union Catalog for shared cataloging and ILL purposes.
   The PRISM Service is designed for cataloging librarians and ILL librarians.

   The benefits of the PRISM Service to libraries include an increase in library staff's productivity, a decrease in cataloging quality, and an enhancement in access to information through resource sharing.

2. The EPIC Service

   The EPIC Service is a full-featured online reference system that provides subject access, keyword and Boolean searching to the OCLC Online Union Catalog and 40 other databases in a wide spectrum of subject areas. In addition to the bibliographic citation, abstract, etc., these data bases also carry holding

materials easily. The EPIC Service is designed for reference librarians.

3. The FirstSearch Catalog

The FirstSerarch Catalog, another online reference system, is designed for library patrons, such as faculty, students, and general public, to search the OCLC Online Union Catalog and 40 other databases in the following subject areas: arts and humanities, business and economics, conferences and proceedings, consumer affairs and people, education engineering and technology, general and reference, general science, life sciences, medicine and health sciences, news and current events, public affairs and law, and social sciences.

In addition to the bibliographic citation, abstract, etc., these databases also carry holding library symbols which will help the users locate the materials easily. the interface lets users move easily through the online search process without training. The First-Search Catalog also provides a document ordering feature.

4. OCLC Electronic Journals Online Service

OCLC Electronic Journals Online Service is a full-text electronic publication of the following journals: The Online Journal of current Clinical Trials; The Online Journal of Knowledge Synthesis for Nursing; and Electronics Letters Online. Additional journals will be published in the future.

OCLC CJK PLUS SYSTEM

OCLC CJK System, an online cataloging system of the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK) languages, is an enhancement to the OCLC online cataloging system. It has been in operation since 1986 May 12. The OCLC CJK Plus System, the second generation of the OCLC CJK System, was introduced in 1993. It adopts the state-of-the-art technology and runs on a 486 workstation with Microsoft windowing capabilities. It has three fundamental functions: online shared cataloging, printing of catalog cards and labels at the user's site, and exporting bibliographic records, with or without CJK characters, from the OCLC database into the user's local system.

OCLC ONLINE UNION CATALOG

OCLC Online Union Catalog, the largest data base of bibliographic records and holding information in the world, contains over 30

million unique records. Over 500 million location symbols are attached to these records for resource sharing purpose. The database grows at a rate of two million unique records a year. Over 370 languages are represented in this database, including the bibliographic information in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK) languages. It covers all subject matters.

DELIVERING INFORMATION OF THE WEST TO THE EAST

Libraries in Asia and the Pacific region access OCLC primarily for information of the West. At present, OCLC has 51 PRISM Service users in Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan; 45 EPIC Service users in Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, and Taiwan; and 39 FirstSearch Catalog users in Australia, Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan. I anticipate that the number of users will increase very rapidly in the next few years as the Internet becomes increasingly popular in that part of the world. the prohibitive telecommunication cost has been a major barrier, and this barrier will diminish in light of the increasing popularity of the Internet.

OCLC also deliver subsets of the OCLC Online Union Catalog to libraries in Asia and the Pacific region on CD ROM. This product, called OCLC CAT CD450 System, does not require any telecommunication linkage to OCLC. At present, 122 libraries in Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, and Taiwan are users of the OCLC CAT CD450 System.

DELIVERING INFORMATION OF THE EAST TO THE WEST

OCLC users enter bibliographic information of the publications of the East into the OCLC Online Union Catalog. Of the 30 million unique records in the OCLC database, 1.8 million records (six percent of the OCLC database) represent publications of Asian countries and the Pacific region. Table 1 lists these publications by country.

Table 1 Asian Pacific Publications in the OCLC Database

Country/Territory	Number of Records	
Japan	358,298	
India	271,075	
Australia	255,270	
China	216,824	(see also Taiwan,Hong Kong)
Taiwan	144,903	(see also China, Hong Kong)
Indonesia	78,324	
Korea, South	73,797	(see also Korea, North)
Turkey	53,087	
Thailand	44,633	
Hong Kong	42,644	(see also China,Taiwan)
Greece	42,090	
Pakistan	36,632	
New Zealand	31,954	
Iran	30,951	
Philippines	27,590	
Malaysia	16,505	
Vietnam	15,962	
Singapore	13,745	
Sri Lanka	8,972	
Bangladesh	8,916	
Burma	7,200	
Nepal	6,203	
Papua New Guine	5,462	
Fiji	3,630	
Korea, North	3,070	(see also Korea,South)
Afghanistan	1,644	
Pacific Islands	1,563	
Cambodia	1,277	
Laos	745	
Mongolia	533	
Bhutan	525	
Brunei	379	
TOTAL	1,804,403	

OCLC CJK SYSTEM

To link the Asian collections through technology, OCLC has developed a CJK system to build an online union catalog of Asian collections by the East Asian Libraries primarily in North America. Following libraries are current users of the OCLC CJK system.

Table 2 OCLC CJK System Users

A. Users in the U.S.A. (36)

1. Chicago Public Library
2. Cooperative Library Agency for Systems and Services (CLASS)
3. Duke University
4. Georgetown University
5. Harvard-Yenching Library
6. Indiana University
7. Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions
8. Library of Congress
9. Los Angeles Public Library
10. Oberlin College
11. Ohio State University
12. San Francisco Public Library
13. Seton Hall University
14. Soka University
15. St. John's University, Jamaica, New York
16. University of Arizona
17. University of California at Berkeley
18. University of California at Davis
19. University of California at Irvine
20. University of California at Los Angeles
21. University of California at San Diego
22. University of Colorado at Boulder
23. Univeristy of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
24. University of Kansas at Lawrence
25. University of Maryland at College Park
26. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
27. University of Oregon
28. University of Pittsburgh
29. University of San Francisco
30. University of Southern California
31. University of Texas at Austin
32. University of Virginia
33. University of Washington
34. University of Wisconsin at Madison
35. Washington University
36. World Mission Theological Seminary

B. Users Outside the U.S.A. (4)

1. Australia (1)

   Australian National University

2. Hong Kong (2)

   Hong Kong Polytechnic
   Hong Kong University of Science & Technology

3. Taiwan (1)
   National Taiwan Normal University

There are approximately 800,000 unique CJK records in the OCLC database (400,000 Chinese, 330,000 Japanese, and 70,000 Korean). The CJK records in the OCLC database grows at a rate of about 100,000 a year. These records are created by the OCL CJK Plus System users. In addition, the CJK records added to the OCLC and the Research Library Information Network (RLIN) databases since September 1, 1988, have been exchanged and loaded into each other's database.

A COOPERATIVE PROJECT WITH CHINA

OCLC and the National Library of China have a cooperative project to create a database of the "Chinese National Bibliography During the Republic Era, 1911-1949" in OCLC. The National Library of China spent two decades locating the materials published between the fall of the Ch'ing Dynasty in 1911 and the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. During this period it also compiled the Chinese National Bibliography which consists of over 120,000 titles. This collection represents a valuable source of documents for the study of modern China and has not been made available outside the National Library of China. The National Library of China agreed to enter this bibliography in the OCLC database for use by the China scholars worldwide, especially those in the Western world.

The National Library of China sent a group of six staff member to OCLC to enter the records into the OCLC database for the period October, 1991 - October, 1992, and again, April, 1993 - March, 1994. As a result of the work by these two groups, a total of 32,032 records were processed for this project. Table 3 summarizes the number of records processed by these two groups.

Table 3 Records Created for the Chinese National Bibliography

Subject Area	Group 1	Group 2	Total
Linguistics/Philology	2,910		2,910
Law	4,543		4,543
Philosophy & Psychology	4,034		4,034
Literature	3,456	14,942	18,398
Science and Technology		2,147	2,147
TOTAL	14,943	17,089	32,032

Of the 32,032 records processed, 1,465 records (4.6%) were already in the OCLC database. In other works, more than 95% of the records were added to the OCLC database during this project. This work was supported by a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation.

LOADING ASIAN/PACIFIC DATABASES INTO OCLC

Aside from the records created online by the OCLC users, OCLC loads into the OCLC database the national bibliographies created by the National Library of Australia, and the National Library of New Zealand.

In December, 1993, Waseda University, Kinokuniya Company and OCLC entered into an agreement to load 330,000 WINE (Wasenda Information Network) records into the OCLC database. Kinokuniya Company has engaged in the conversion of the WINE records into OCLC MARC format, and I anticipate that these records will be loaded into the OCLC database before the end of this year. This will greatly increase the number of the Japanese records in the OCLC database.

OCLC also plans to load into the OCLC database the Japanese records created by the National Diet Library, and the Chinese records created by the National Central Library, Taiwan. However, loading the records from Asia and the Pacific region presents an issue of standards that is not easy to deal with. The issue of standards include cataloging rules, subject headings, and national MARC formats. Loading the records in non-roman scripts also needs to deal with the character set and exchange code.

CONCLUSION

We are moving toward an information global village, and OCLC intends to build a global database to serve libraries around the world. This goal receives applause, but the implementation of this goal is not without problems. We are moving, although slowly, toward this goal. I believe that the direction is more important than speed. We have a mission to connect the library resources of the East and the West.

ASIAN COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WARREN TSUNEISHI

The Asian language collections of the Library of Congress now amounting to around 1.9 million volumes comprise the largest such body of books and serial publications held by a single library outside Asia. The presentation of 933 volumes of Chinese classics by the Emperor of China in 1869 began the acquisitions process which has resulted a century and a quarter later in collections now covering all of the major and many of the minor languages of Asia and virtually all subject fields. The collections are increasing at the rate of about 35,000 volumes annually and should exceed the 2-million volume mark by 1997.

In this paper, I propose to describe (1) the development of the collections--emphasizing acquisitions and cataloging--and (2) the provision of reference service. Throughout, however, I will be focusing not so much on the collections and services per se but on the specialized staff needed to maintain this remarkable enterprise of bringing books illustrative of the civilizations of Asia to Washington, D.C. for the use of the American people and their government. In this connection, we may note that of the some 4,600 members of the staff of the Library of Congress in Washington, some 114 are employed to work exclusively or primarily with Asian language materials. Of this number, 84 are Asian/pacific Americans, and of these I shall introduce about a third during the course of my presentation. At the end I shall explore some of the implication of this staffing pattern.

THE COLLECTIONS

Let me note at the outset that my focus is on Asian language materials. I shall have nothing to say about the myriad volumes in western languages about Asia and Asian topics found in the general collections, nor about special collections materials relating to Asia--especially those housed in the Geography and Map Division, the Music Division, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and the Prints and Photographs Division. I should also note that the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library share collecting responsibilities in the fields of medicine and agriculture, with Asian language works in clinical medicine being the primary responsibility of NLM and those in technical agriculture being the responsibility of NAL. LC has primary responsibility for other aspects of medicine and agriculture as well as all other subject fields.

At LC responsibility for the custody and circulation of Asian mateials is shared by the Far Eastern Law Division of the Law Library and by the Asian Division of Collections Services. Thus,

numbers of 125,000 volumes o legal materials: 29,000 in Chinese, 74,000 in Japanese, 10,000 in Korean, and 12,000 in South and Southeast Asian languages. The Asian Division's collections amounted to 1.76 million volumes: 624,000 in Chinese , 771,500 in Japanese, 110,000 in Korean, and 254,500 in Southern Asian languages. (I shall discuss the organization and management of the collections later in this paper.) While notable in terms of quantity, the collections are equally impressive qualitatively, because of the care and scholarly attention that have gone into their development over the decades by dedicated and knowledgeable staff, a very substantial percentage of whom may be regarded as Asian emigre scholars and librarians.

ACQUISITIONS AND CATALOGING

Acquisitions

Two general methods of acquiring Asian materials are used by the Library of Congress. First, traditional methods of utilizing commercial vendors and exchange and gift sources characterize receipts from East Asia--China, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Second, LC field offices i Jakarta, New Delhi and Karachi are the primary vehicles for acquisitions from Southeast and South Asia.

The development of the collections through the acquisition of publications--primarily current imprints--is a collaborative venture involving staff members with specialized skills in such acquisitions divisions as Order, Exchange and Gift, and Overseas Operations and such reference divisions as Far Eastern Law and Asian. With regard to East Asian materials, staff members of the Order, Exchange and Gift, Law. and Asian Divisions meet regularly to discuss sources, identify publications, plan acquisitions trips, and check procedures for selecting books for permanent addition to the collections and assigning cataloging priorities.

The acquisitions trips involve traveling staff in extended discussions with dealers who have been provided by the Order Division with extensive and detailed guidelines on various types of publications to automatically purchase for the Library. Asian book dealers visiting LC are further advised by Michael Albin, chief, and his staff of specialists including Peter Lu and Marica Ristaino. Both are East Asian specialists.

Staffers on overseas trips also visit libraries, research institutions, and government offices to stimulate exchanges of publications and such exchanges are a substantial source of publications flowing into the Library. At LC, diplomats, government officials, librarians, scholars and other visitors from Asia are advised by Donald Panzera, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division and his staff. David Tsai is the head of the Asian Exchange Section, which is responsible for establishing and maintaining exchange partners in 25 Asian countries. While on a

trip to Mongolia and China in 1991, he negotiated agreements with libraries and institutions to improve the flow especially of academic publications to LC. Born in Taiwan, he graduated from National Taiwan University, and then came to the US for graduate study, eventually receiving his Ph.D. in the joint Far Eastern Studies/Library Science program at the University of Chicago. In the Asian Exchange Section, Dr. Tsai is assisted by four staff members, among them Charlotte Ou, Assistant Head. She was also born in Taiwan, and after receiving a B.A. in English from Tamkang University, continued her graduate studies at the University of North Carolina, from which she received her M.S.L.S. She recently returned from a 6-month intensive Japanese language course at the Japan Foundation's Japanese Language Institute, Urawa, Saitama.

With regard to South and Southeast Asian language materials, virtually all acquisition tasks are delegated to the field offices, with a steady stream of correspondence, traditional and electronic, flowing between Washington and the field offices to assure adherence to collection development guidelines. The overseas offices in fact are regional centers to obtain publications not only for LC but also for other libraries--primarily American--in need of such books. This work is done on a cost-recovery basis. As a regional center, for example, the Jakarta office under Gene Smith covers not only Indonesian imprints, but also books from Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and the Philippines.

Similarly, the New Delhi office under the directorship of Lygia Ballantyne acquires publications not only from India but also from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Tibet, Mongolia, and the Maldives. The Karachi office, until recently directed by Helen Mya Thanda Poe, covers Pakistani, Afghan, and Iranian publications. These three regional centers employ some 114 local citizens as libray professionals and clerks working as language an subject specialists for acquisitions and processing. Full-level cataloging is increasingly performed A-Z in the field offices.

Coordinating the work of these and other field offices in Kenya, Egypt, and Brazil is the Overseas Operations Division directed by Judy C. McDermott with Helen Poe serving as assistant chief. Born in Burma (Myanmar), Mrs. Poe was educated in Burma, India, England, and the US. She has multiple graduate degrees in history, law, and library science--the M.A. from Rangoon University, the L.L.M. from George Washington University, and the M.L.S. from Maryland-- and is working on her doctorate and is currently at the ABD (All But the Dissertation) stage. She has just returned from an acquisitions survey trip to Myammar, in recent years a notoriously difficult source of publications for American libraries.

Cataloging

The cataloging of Asian language materials at the Library of

Congress has been enormously affected in recent years by increased reliance on the computer and the reorganization of the Descriptive and subject Cataloging Divisions. LC is linked with RLG--for example in cataloging its Chinese, Japanese, and Korean monographs--and with OCLC for Asian serials. The reorganization of the Cataloging Directorate at LC has meant that the traditional separation of descriptive and subject cataloging functions has been largely replaced by the "whole book cataloging" approach with all teams throughout the 5 core cataloging divisions responsible for both functions. The change in nomenclature (from section to team and from section head to team leader) and the change to whole book cataloging means that the new focus is on cooperation, sharing, and collaboration between team members to improve quality and productivity.

There are six Asian language teams in the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division. Beatrice Chang Ohta is the team leader of the 11-member Chinese Team. Mrs. Ohta has long been active in interpreting the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules as they relate to Asian materials to the profession, especially through service on the committee on East Asian Libraries of the Association for Asian Studies. Born in Keelung, Taiwan, she received a B.S. (Psychology) from National Taiwan University, and an M.A. (Psychology) from Tokyo University. After coming to the United States, she received her M.S.L.S. from Rosary College, and was hired initially as a Japanese serials cataloger by LC. She then served as head of the Chinese and Korean Section, and was appointed to her present position in 1992 when the team system was instituted. The Chinese Team, as well as other language teams, are responsible for the cataloging of works not only in Chinese, but of books relating to China (except science and social science) in all languages.

Choo-un Chang supervises 8 other members of the Korean/Chinese Team. Born in Seoul, Korea, Mr. Chang has two B.As, the first in economics from Yonsei University, and the second in English literature for Seoul National University. He has earned as well an M.A. in history from Yale University. He was hired by LC as a subject cataloger in 1964, and served from 1976-1992 as head of the Asian Materials Section of the Subject Cataloging Division before being appointed to his present position.

To catalog Japanese monographs, there are two teams of ten catalogers each, the first headed by James Lin and the second by Isamu Tsuchitani. A native of Canton, China, Dr. Lin received his B.A. (Chinese Language and Literature) from National Chengchi University in Taiwan before coming to the U.S. for additional graduate training, earning, successively, an M.A. in management from Central Michigan University and an M.S.L.S. from Atlanta University. He earned his doctorate from Georgetown University in Chinese language and literature while working full time as a librarian.

Isamu Tsuchitani, the leader of Japanese Team II, is somewhat exceptional in that he has risen through the ranks to a supervisory position in cataloging without a library science degree. Born in San Francisco, California, he was interned with his family at the Tule Lake Relocation Center during WWII. After the war ended, his father moved his family to Japan, and he was educated there, receiving his B.A. in economics from Seinan Gakuin University. He was hired initially as a preliminary cataloger by the Library of Congress, and then perhaps because of this experience, when drafted into the Army served in a post library at Ft. Richardson, Alaska. Returning to LC after military service, he rose to become head of the Japanese Language Section of the former Shared Cataloging Division before assuming his current position in 1992. A senior cataloger on Mr. Tsuchitani's team, Manae Fujishiro, took a somewhat different course in arriving at LC. A native of Japan, Ms. Fujishiro started her college education at the Tokyo University of Education and transferred to the University of Kentucky Library School on a scholarship. After earning her B.L.S. degree, she worked in the Brooklyn Public Library, and then returned to Tokyo to serve first in the British Council Library and then in the U.S.I.S. American Center Library before receiving appointment as a cataloger in the Japanese Language Section of LC.

Bruce Knarr, who leads the South Asia Team of 10 responsible for Indic languages (except Urdu), received his M.S.L.S. from the University of North Carolina in 1968, after which he spent several years in Southeast Asia, especially Bangkok, with the U.S. Army and the United Nations. He also served in the New Delhi Office of the Library of Congress for three years. His team exercises quality control over cataloging done in the New Delhi field office.

Sudha Mathur is the leader of the Southeast and South Asia team of 11. Born and educated in Bombay, she has double masters in linguistics and library science from the University of Bombay, and double M.L.S. degrees from Catherine Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky, and the University of Maryland. Ms. Mathur joined the Library of Congress as a serials cataloger, and rose to the position of head of the former South Asian Languages Section and then to team leader. She was sent to India, Pakistan, and Indonesia to train the LC office staffs in New Delhi, Karachi, and Jakarta in descriptive cataloging. Ms. Mathur's team reviews the descriptive cataloging done in Karachi and Jakarta and completes the subject cataloging. Minar Rony, born in Amuntai, Kalimuntan (Borneo), is the Indonesian/Dutch cataloger on this team. She received her B.A. in economics from Medan Christian University, and while teaching Indonesian at Yale, earned her M.A. in Southeast Asian studies from that university.

Serials cataloging is the domain of the Serial Record Division, where we find Peter Kwon and Nancy yu serving as East Asian language catalogers. Mr. Kwon, born in Taegu, Korea, has his B.A. in political science from Koryo University, and double masters

degrees from George Peabody College in education and in library science. On the LC staff since 1977, he catalogs both Korean and Japanese serials. Senior cataloger Nancy Yu, born in Nanking, China, has her B.A. in political science from Chung Hsing University in Taiwan and her M.L.S. from Queens College, New York. An LC staffer since 1980, she began cataloging Chinese serials into the OCLC CJK database when it became operational in November 1992.

REFERENCE AND RESEARCH ASPECTS OF THE ASIAN COLLECTIONS

As mentioned earlier, the custody and management of, and provision of reference service for, the Asian language collections is a shared responsibility involving the Asian Division of collections Services and the Far Eastern Law Division of the Law Library.

ASIAN DIVISION

The Asian Division staff of 24 members is subdivided into 6 units: the division office, the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Southern Asia Sections, and the Japan Documentation Center. The division has custodial responsibilities for the Asian language collections (except law), and services the collections to the reading public to which it also provides general reference service. It works with the acquisitions" divisions in developing the collections, particularly in evaluating and selecting individual books title by title for addition to the collections and in assigning cataloging priorities. Staff members compile bibliographies, both formal and informal, based on the collections as a means to provide access to the collections to readers. They also work with the Preservation Office in preparation of serials and monographs for binding or preservation. The Division is also responsible for maintenance of Asian language serial records.

Hisao Matsumoto, the division's acting chief and concurrently head of the Japanese Section, was born in Los Angeles, and spent his youthful years in Hiroshima, returning to serve in the U.S. Air Force and to complete his college education. His degrees are from the University of California (B.A.) and the American University (M.A., International Relations). Appointed to the Library of congress as a cataloger and reference librarian, he subsequently served as field director of the LC Tokyo Office under the former National Program of Acquisitions and Cataloging, assuming the position of head of the Japanese Section after his return from Tokyo in 1977. He is assisted by a staff of four, including area specialist Yoshiko Yoshimura. Ms. Yoshimura, a native of Tokyo, received a B.A. (English) from Tsuda College, an M.S.L.S. from Syracuse University, and an M.A. (East Asian Studies) from Harvard. The latest of her bibliographies published by the Library is entitled Censored Japanese Serials of the Pre-1946 Period; a Checklist of the Microfilm Collection (1994).

Chi Wang is head of the Chinese Section of 6 area specialists--such as Mi Chu Wiens, a historian specializing in the history of the Qing Dynasty--and reference librarians. The formal organization of Asian materials at LC actually began in 1927 with the establishment of the Division of Chinese Literature 1927 under the direction of the eminent Sinologist Arthur W. Hummel, and its successor the Chinese Section, with its massive and balance body of classical and contemporary literature on virtually all aspects of Chinese culture, continues as a major focus and force in the Asian Division. Specialized guides and other reference works based on the Chinese collection include Chinese periodicals, Chinese Newspapers, A Descriptive Catalog of Rare Chinese Books, A Catalog of Chinese Local Histories, Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period, and Chinese-English and English Chinese Dictionaries. Dr. Wang, a native of Beijing, received his college education in the United States, earning he BS at the University of Maryland and his doctorate in East Asian history from Georgetown University. He was instrumental in reviving LC's ties with libraries in China following the Nixon-Kissinger initiatives in 1971, and was the first American librarian to visit the National Library of China Following the presidential visit to Beijing. Dr. Wang's extracurricular activities include producing the weekly China Today forum on Channel 58, the Fairfax County (VA) public TV station. He also served twice as Librarian of the Chinese University of Hong Kong Library while on leave from LC.

Key P. Yang who heads the Korean Section of five, may be called the father of the Korean collection, which grew from 2,000 volumes, primarily of classical works, to its present size of 120,000 volumes during his tenure of over 40 years. It was largely through his efforts that the section was established as an independent section (previously it had been first of the Japanese and then the Chinese Section) in 1990. Major funding received from the Korea Foundation was also due to his initiative. He organized the U.S.-Korea Conference on Enhancing Korean Studies: Scholarship and Libraries, convened at the Library of Congress in October 1992, with over 110 librarians and scholars from both countries participating. The primary objective was "to identify basic issues in the provision of library resources for the study of Korea in the United States and to recommend programs of action" (Asian Division Annual Report, FY 1993, p.14). He has also been the prime mover over the years in the monthly Tuesday Luncheon Group meetings held at LC bringing together some 40-50 scholars, government specialists, journalists, and diplomats from the Washington area to discuss current affairs issues. He is currently on an acquisitions trip to Korea. Mr. Yang, born in Korea, studied at Nihon University, Tokyo, and in this country, at Monmouth College (B.A.), American University (M.A. in Public Administration) and at Catholic University (M.S.L.S.).

The Southern Asia Section of four, formally headed by the Indic specialist Louis A. Jacob, is responsible for custodial, collection

development, and reference responsibilities is relating to the South and Southeast Asian collections (including Tibetan). The steady stream of communications with LC offices in Jakarta, New Delhi, and Karachi mentioned earlier in connection with acquisitions is generated by all staff members, including Mr. Jacob, Sanskritist Allen Thrasher, Tibetanist Susan Meinheit, and Southeast Asian Area Specialist Abdul Kohar Rony. All four also travel to the field for acquisitions purposes, most recently Dr. Thrasher to India, Ms. Meinheit to India, Tibet, and Mongolia, and Mr. Rony to Indonesia and the Philippines. As the senior member of the section staff, Mr. Rony has been serving as acting head of the section during Mr. Jacob's extended leave of absence granted to recover from a disabling injury. Mr. Rony's most recent compilation is Philippine Holdings in the Library of Congress, 1960-1987; a bibliography (GPO, 1993). Mr. Rony, born in Palembang, Indonesia, received his M.A. from Yale in Southeast Asian studies and his M.S.L.S. from the Catholic University. He has also taught Indonesian at the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, and at Yale University.

The Southern Asia Section is distinguished by the fact that it has multilingual responsibilities as compared to the monolingual responsibilities of the other three sections. It cannot in fact cover all of the languages with its current staff, and consequently has initiated staff-sharing practices with the approval of the library administration. Specifically, Mr. Nguyen Hoa in the Southeast Asia/South Asia Team, who is responsible for Vietnamese cataloging, and Ms. Khin Htay, the Burmese cataloger in the South Asia Team, work half time in reference and collection development activities in the Southern Asia Section. The future may see additional job-sharing practices, especially with respect to hard-to-cover languages. The Dravidian languages, currently not covered in either cataloging or reference divisions, may prove to be the next candidate for this practice.

The newest unit of the Asian Division is the Japan Documentation Center established in March 1994 with the appointment of Ichiko T. Morita as its first director. The JDC "provides up-to-the-minute information on Japan in a wide range of public policy and research fields, including legislation, judicial decisions, economics, commerce and industry, the environment, politics, social conditions, and national defense" (from Japan Documentation Center, a flyer issued May 1994). A joint undertaking of the Library of Congress and the Center for Global Partnership of the Japan Foundation, the JDC is an attempt to address the information imbalance problem in the U.S., particularly with respect to the paucity of the so-called gray literature of the policy sciences which tend to escape traditional acquisitions procedures. Mrs. Morita, born in Osaka, was graduated from Okayama University with a B.A. in English literature. She holds the M.A. degree from the University of Chicago, and prior to her appointment at LC, served as professor and head of the Cataloging Department of Ohio State

University Libraries. She has been active in both ALA and APALA, the latter of which she served as president in 1989/1990.

FAR EASTERN LAW DIVISION

In a major reorganization in 1954, the Asian language legal collections and related activities were moved from the Orientalia Division (the predecessor of the Asian Division) to the Far Eastern Law Division, then newly established in the Law Library of the Library of Congress. The division has subsequently been responsible not only for the custody and service of legal materials, but also for the development of the legal collections, the compilation of specialized bibliographies, provision of reference service, and, above all, in advising and assisting the Congress on issues relating to Asian law and related policy matters through the provision of reports, advisories, translations, and research papers. This work is done with a staff of 10 budgeted positions, including legal specialists and legal research analysts.

The chief of the Far eastern Law Division since his appointment in 1960, Taotai Hsia, was born into a prominent judicial family in China. Following in the footsteps of his father, the chief Justice of China, he received his LL.B. in his native country, and then the J.S.D. from the Yale Law School. He has in addition the M.S.L.S. form Columbia University. He has published numerous articles in journals, and served as the founder and first co-editor in chief of the China Law Reporter (1980-) published by the American Bar Association. Dr. Hsia has taught law at the George Washington University, and has been active as well in the Association for Asian Studies. He and his wife, Gloria, who retired in 1993 as the chief of the Enhanced Cataloging Division, share the distinction of being the first husband-and-wife chiefs team at the Library of Congress.

Soon Yoon Cho serves as assistant chief of the division. Born in Korea, he received his LL.B. form Seoul National University, his M.A. and Ph.D. from Tulane University, and his Master of Comparative Law from George Washington University. Dr. Cho also serves as the senior foreign law specialist for Korea (both North and South) and Japan. He is the author of Japanese Writings on Communist Chinese Law, Law and Legal Literature of North Korea and Introductions to Research in Foreign Law: Japan as well as numerous articles. His official visit to North Korea in 1992, the first by a Library official, resulted in an expanded exchange-of-publications program between the Library of Congress and North Korean institutions.

Two members of the staff provide expertise on Southeast Asian law. Through their efforts in acquisitions, moreover, they have vastly improved the Library's holdings of Southeast Asian materials. The first is Mya Saw Shin, senior foreign law specialist for Burma, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Hong Kong. Born in India of

Burmese parents, Ms. Shin was educated in Burma (B.A., University of Rangoon), England, and the U.S. (M.A., English, and Master of Comparative Law, both from George Washington University). She has numerous publications to her credit, and is a member of the Association for Asian Studies, the American Bar Association, as well as a member of the bar in both the District of Columbia and Virginia. The second is Nguyen Thi Phuong-Khanh, senior foreign law specialist for Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand. After receiving a French baccalaureate, Ms. Nguyen earned a Vietnamese law degree from the University of Saigon, and in the U.S., both a Masters in Comparative Law (George Washington University) and the M.L.S. from Drexel University. She was able to greatly increase the Library's acquisition of Vietnamese publications in trips to Vietnam in 1990 and 1991. The author of Vietnamese Legal Materials, 1954-1975, an annotated bibliography published by LC, and numerous journal articles, Ms. Nguyen is also a member of APALA, the Association for Asian Studies, and other learned societies.

Covering South Asian law is Krishan S. Nehra senior foreign law specialist in the American British Law Division. Born in what is now Pakistan, Mr. Nehra's languages are Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu and Swahili. His B.S. is from Punjabi University, his L.L.B. form Delhi University, and his Masters in Comparative Law from GWU. He also covers East African law, since he lived and practiced law in Nairobi, Kenya, for several years--and hence his knowledge of Swahili--before his appointment to the LC staff.

REFERENCE AND RESEARCH STAFF IN OTHER DIVISIONS

This part of the presentation on reference and research staff would not be complete without acknowledging specialists in both the Congressional Research Service and the Science and Technology Division.

Dick K. Nanto is the specialist in industry and trade in the Congressional Research Service--the basic research arm of the Congress. A native of Utah, he received his B.A. in Asian studies from Bringham Young University, and his M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from Harvard. In the U.S. Army, he served as military accountant in the 502nd Military Intelligence Battalion in Seoul, Korea, 1965-66; and as chief accountant in the Office of the Comptroller, U.S. Military Assistance Command-Thailand, 1965-66. He is also the head of the CRS Japan Task Force. The recipient of Fullbright, Atlantic Council, NDEA, and Japan Foundation Fellowships, he has had extended research experience in Japan, and is the author or editor of innumerable articles and research reports especially relating to U.S.-Japan economic relationships, among them two major studies completed for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Rinn-Sup Shinn serves as foreign affairs analyst specializing in Korea (especially North Korea) and Japan in the Foreign Affairs Division of CRS. Born in Taejon, Korea, Mr. Shinn attended Seoul

National University; and then matriculated at Princeton, earning his B.A. in public affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School and his M.A. in area studies from Georgetown University. He has contributed to 43 country studies for the Army compiled initially under the auspices of the American University and currently by LC, and concurrently serves as distinguished visiting lecturer in the State Department's Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Shinn spends his leisure time as a white water canoeist, and has attained Class IV status in that hazardous sport.

Hisako Halazs serves as a senior reference librarian in the Science and Technology Division with responsibility for Japanese and Chinese science. Born in Tokyo, Mrs. Halazs was educated at Tokyo University (B.S. in Psychology), and received her M.A. in psychology at the University of Chicago, completing all of her Ph.D. requirements except the dissertation. She was LC's link to the NACSIS (National Center for Science Information System) database service provided through agreement with NACSIS and the National Science Foundation until the service became available through the Internet.

A SAMPLING OF OTHER ASIAN AMERICANS AND THE ASIAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Earlier I noted that 84 Asian Pacific Americans worked primarily with Asian language materials, and here I should like to refer to three Asian Americans on the Library of Congress staff who are engaged in duties other than those relating to the Asian collections.

Laila Mulgaokar serves in the position of chief of the Copyright Acquisitions Division--a unit of the Library responsible for enforcing copyright deposit of U.S. imprints in the Library of Congress. Ms. Mulgaokar, a native of Bombay, once observed wryly that even as a naturalized U.S. citizen she was sometimes perceived as the only foreigner in charge of the acquisition of Americana in a major library. Knowledgeable in several languages--including Marathi, Hindi, French and Russian--Ms. Mulgaokar received her B.A. in English and French from the University of Bombay, her M.A. in American literature from Temple University, her M.A. in international relations from Sussex University, and her M.L.S. from Rutgers. She served briefly as an editor of the National Union Catalog before joining the Library's Copyright Office.

Another native of the Indian subcontinent is Chandru Shahani, the Preservation Research and Testing Officer. Born in Krachi, Dr. Shahani received his B.S. (Chemistry) and M.S. (Physical Chemistry) from the University of Bombay; and his Ph.D. in polymer chemistry from the City University of New York. His educational training, especially for his doctorate, made him an ideal candidate for preservation research in library materials, whether traditional paper, film, of magnetic tape--all polymers. He is currently working on a liquid phase process for the preservation of book papers.

Finally, I should like to add a word or two about the Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage Month celebrations at the Library of Congress in recent years. The celebrations, coordinated by the Library's Affirmative Action and Special Programs Office, and seeking to involve an estimated 180 Asian Pacific Americans on the staff, were developed by an ad hoc committee representing various ethnic Asian groups. Among the participants in the ad hoc committee was Tsai Hong Wu Miller, a copyright examiner in the Performing Arts Section of the Copyright Office. Mrs. Miller, born in Japan of Chinese parents, received a B.A. in Music Education from National Taiwan Normal Univeristy, a Master of Music degree from East Carolina University, and a Master of Library. Science from the Catholic University of America. In March 1994 she joined like-minded colleagues throughout the Library to organize a new Asian American Association and was elected its first president. The purpose of the association is to "address issues of concern to Asian Americans, promote fellowship and support among its members, and work to increase appreciation of Asian culture through educational, social and cultural activities." (Library of Congress Gazette, May 20, 1994, p.8). The first activity of the new association, with an initial membership of 85 but not at the 200 level (non-Asian Americans have also joined) was to cosponsor with the Affirmative Action and Special Programs Office the Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage Month celebrations during the month of May 1994. It is perhaps not entirely accidental that almost simultaneously the Congressional Asian American Caucus of 10 senators and representatives came into being. According to the new caucus chairman, Rep. Norm Mineta (D-Calif..), Asian Americans have much to learn from the success of the Black, Hispanic, and Women's Caucuses.

IN CLOSING

I have attempted to focus on people in the presentation of this talk on the Asian collections and services of the Library of Congress, and three obvious points can be made in this connection.

First, an overwhelming majority of the staff responsible for building, servicing, and using the Asian collections are Asian Americans: 84 out of 113, or 75%. This is in fact a pattern we find in all of the major research libraries in the United States supporting Asian collections for the use of their faculty and students, whether at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, University of California, Berkeley, UCLA, Stanford, Washington, Hawaii, or elsewhere. The pattern of hiring Asian scholars and librarians to develop, catalog and service these collections began early in this century, and apparently will continue into the future. The heavy reliance on emigre intellectuals has been recognized from time to time in the work of individuals, but rarely have Asian Americans been recognized as a group for their seminal contributions in this vital field of scholarship.

Second, the number of multiple graduate degrees, including the doctorate, held by Asian American staff members is striking. I would guess that this pattern holds true for other Asian Americans in the library profession. This may stem from the well known reputation that Asian Americans have acquired for their commitment to education as a means of advancement and self fulfillment. It is to be hoped that the academic qualification earned with such great effort will increasingly lead to positive correlations between educational attainment on the one hand and career advancement or self fulfillment on the other.

Third, and finally, we live and work in a multiethnic, and increasingly multilingual society. The Library of Congress has long had a commitment to the development of library resources reflecting all civilizations, all subjects and all languages. In its collecting and staffing patterns, it has paid due attention to the Asian collections, as this brief survey has clearly shown. We can expect the Library of Congress, as the national libray of the American people, to continue its traditional emphasis on universal collections in the service of all the people.

A NOTE ON SOURCES

In preparing this paper I relied on the Asian Division Annual Report for fiscal 1993, the Library of Congress Gazette, descriptive flyers issued by the individual sections of the Asian Division, the Committee on East Asian Libraries Directory (Association for Asian Studies, 1994), and "Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries, 1991-1992," in Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin, no. 98 February 1993. Most importantly, biographical (including educational) information was obtained from personal interviews of most of the staff members mentioned in this paper. For the early history of the Asian collections, see Arthur W. Hummel, "The Growth of the Orientalia Collections," in the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, 11:2 (Feb.1954) 59-87.

ORIENTALIA COLLECTIONS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

JOHN M. LUNDQUIST

A recent report named The New York Public Libray one of the five "mega-libraries" of the world (along with the Library of Congress, the Harvard Library, the British Library, and the Bibliotheque Nationale). If the New York Public Library is one of the world's mega-libraries, then its Oriental holdings constitute one of its mega-divisions; indeed, it is one of the most extraordinary collections of Oriental literature in the world.

The privilege of access to the Oriental materials housed in The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library is to know the ongoing experience of discovery in its deepest and most thrilling sense. The collection illustrates and represents perhaps the greatest breadth and depth of Oriental languages and literatures--from the discovery of the Oriental cultures by the West to the present--of any library in the world. The roots of the division's collections go back into the nineteenth century, to the vision of two of the greatest librarians in American history. Joseph Cogswell and Wilberforce Eames, and to the philanthropy of Jacob Schiff.

It is particularly to Cogswell, John Jacob Astor's librarian, that we owe the division's present breadth of coverage in Oriental languages and cultures. Cogswell turned his attention to the problems of producing a book catalogue of the Astor Library's holdings soon after that library opened to the public. It was his intention to publish the catalogue by departments, and it was the department of Oriental and American linguistics that was chosen as the subject for the first catalogue, which was published in 1854 in an edition of one hundred copies. Printed at the "Astor Library Autographic press" in two volumes, the catalogue is one of the treasures of the Oriental Division's holdings today. In it one can see the foundations of The New York Public Library's present Oriental and Jewish divisions and their holdings, the sources for the breadth and depth of these collections, as well s the vision of collecting responsibility, public service, and scholarship that is represented there. It is extraordinary to see the superb quality and breadth of Oriental materials that were made available to the public in mid-nineteenth-century New York. This in itself must rank as one of the most interesting and important intellectual achievements of American civilization, and one that has been overlooked.

The catalogue was divided into two sections, Oriental Philology and Oriental Literature. By "Oriental" was meant the now little-used sense of "Eastern," or general Asiatic, encompassing all the languages and cultures of what we today distinguish as the Middle East, South Asia, and East Asia. No library in America at that time, and certainly no public library, set forth to collect Oriental materials on so ambitious and wide reaching a scale as the

Astor Library. A look at the contents of the catalogue, in addition to documenting the vision of Cogswell in things Oriental, also provides a view of some of the rare holdings of The Research Libraries today in these areas.

It was the intention of Cogswell to offer "one or more standard Grammars and Dictionaries in every leading language and a great part of the Dialects of Asia, Africa and the Oceanic Islands...." And indeed, the extent of language coverage in the collection at that time is vast. Almost fifty languages and dialects of the Orient are represented in grammars, dictionaries, and readers. This is not counting Hebrew and the American Indian languages, both of which were included within the collection, but which now are collected by other divisions of the Library. Cogswell himself presumably purchased most of these books during his many book-buying trips to Europe during the 1830s and 40s, on commission from John Jacob Astor and in preparation for the collection of the not-yet-finished library. The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw the beginnings of the study of the Oriental languages and cultures by Western scholars. Most of the great works of these decades are represented in the Astor Library catalogue, and in the collections of The Research Libraries today.

The Oriental Division and The Research Libraries in their other collections have long been known for one of the world's leading collections of Egyptology. It is easy to see the origins of this tradition of collecting from the Cogswell catalogue. All of the major early works are listed. This includes the important, as well as the eccentric, attempts to decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphics and to explain Egyptian culture that preceded the decipherment by Jean Jacques Champollion. Among these are works by Thomas Young, Horapollo--an Egyptian who lived in the fifth century B.C.--and Athanasius Kircher. Then there is the magnificent work that resulted from the invasion of Egypt by the army of France under Napoleon, beginning in 1798. This work, *Description de l'Egypte*, in twelve folio volumes of text and ten elephant-folio volumes of beautiful original engravings by French artists such as Pierre-Joseph Redoute and Dutertre, was the end product of the work of the small army of scientists and artists who accompanied Napoleon into Egypt. The first edition of this work, published at Paris between 1809 and 1828, gave the impetus to the rise of scientific Egyptology as well as the whole Orientalist school of painting and design. Eight plates were devoted to the recording of the Demotic text of the Rosetta Stone, the ancient text that proved to be the key to the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing. In the First editions of this work, such as the one held in the Oriental Division, many of the plates are handpainted.

One of the most famous works of Egyptology, Champollions's *Lettre a M. Dacier* of 1822, in which he announced his decipherment of the Rosetta Stone to the French academy of literature and inscriptions, is today housed in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division of the Library; it bears an Astor Library stamp of 1872, and is not listed

in the Cogswell catalogue. Otherwise, the first editions of Champollion's grammar and dictionary are in the Oriental Division, as well as his studies of the Egyptian pantheon, which was the first study of the Egyptian gods published after the decipherment of the hieroglyphics. A very rare work of the early nineteenth-century treasure hunter Belzoni, *Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramides, Temples, Tombs and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia*, published in London in 1820, is listed in the Cogswell catalogue. Accompanying this work is an atlas of elephant-folio-size plates, also published in 1820. However, an additional atlas of plates, bound with the previously mentioned work of 1820, and titled *Six New Plates Illustratie of the Researches and Operations of G. Belzoni in Egypt and Nubia*, published in 1822, had never received its own cataloguing within the Library cataloguing system. This exceptionally rare work emerged from the obscurity of the Library's stacks only recently when the National Geographic Society, assuming that the division had the work, inquired about the possibility of using one of the Belzoni plates as an illustration for a book on ancient engineering.

As the wealth of early Egyptiological materials in the Cogswell catalogue has already been mentioned, it will be interesting as well to call attention to the breadth of other Oriental languages represented in the collection that stem from the important researches into these cultures by French scholars in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Chief among these was Silvestre de Sacy, one of the greatest linguists of all time, and a pioneer in the introduction of Arabic studies to the Western world. The Astor Library, and the Oriental Division today, have housed a number of his important works on Arabic grammar and lexicography, as well as linguistic works dealing with the then premier linguistic problem of the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

French Orientalism was given a major impetus by the desire to spread the ideology of the French Revolution into the East. An extraordinary example of this is the Oriental Division today is a copy of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, in French and Arabic on facing pages, translated by P. Ruffin, under the direction of the great French Orientalist L. Langles, who was keeper of Oriental language manuscripts in the Biblioteque Nationale. There were also a number of other works in the Astor Library by Langles, including dictionaries and grammars of the Manchu language, travel accounts, and a catalogue of an Orientalist library in Paris. A special set of type fonts for Oriental scripts had been developed by the Parisian publishing firm of Didot, and it was this publisher whose imprint appears on many of these books.

Cogswell's *Autobiography* is filled with references to his numerous book-buying trips to Europe, and the names of many libraries that he either purchased outright or in part, or unsuccessfully attempted to purchase, are mentioned. At one point, in a letter

written from London to the editor of the New York *Literary World* in 1849, he proudly named the titles of several of the ten thousand books that he had by then accumulated for the Astor Library, "among them many costly works, of which few or no copies as yet are found in our libraries." Among these was *Monumenti del Egitto, (Monuments of Egypt)*, one of the seminal works of Egyptology by the first Italian Egyptologies, Niccolo Rosellini, who led the Tuscan delegation to Egypt as a part of Champollion's expedition to Egypt of 1828-1829. This work, along with most of Rosellini's other works, is now in the Oriental Division. The color on the exquisitely hand-painted elephant-folio plates of ancient Egyptian tomb paintings that accompany the *Monumenti del Egitto* text is as fresh today as when the work was published between 1832 and 1844. Here again, we see how up-to-date, discriminating, and brilliant Cogswell was as the builder of the first great public library in America.

The Astor Library was also very strong in books on East Asia, particularly China and India. Many of the works of the first Protestant missionary to China, Robert Morrison, are presently in the collection and figure prominently in the Cogswell catalogue. These include his *View of China for Philological Purposes*, published in Macao in 1817, *Grammar of the Chinese Languaage*, published in Serampore (India), in 1815, a vocabulary of the Cantonese dialect published in Macao in 1828, a multipart Chinese-English dictionary published in Macao between 1815 and 1823, and a comparative study of two Chinese-English dictionaries, written with Antonio Montucci and published in London in 1817.

One of the strongest areas of the Oriental Division collection and of the Research Libraries in general has always been the languages, religions, archaeology, and art history of India. It is readily apparent from the Cogswell catalogue that strength in these areas was a high priority for Cogswell as he built the collection for the Astor Library. The collection is particularly strong in the works of the pioneers of Indo-European philology, and in Sanskrit, which played such a great role in the development of the science of Indo-European linguistics.

The division has long had an interest in collecting grammars and dictionaries of the language of the Gypsies, technically known as Romani, which is an Indic language related to Punjabi. The Astor Library held an unusually large number of grammars and dictionaries of this language, and of studies of the people themselves.

A particularly important example of a major acquisition of the Astor Library in the field of Indian linguistics is a seven-volume Sanskrit dictionary in folio size, mentioned by Cogswell in his report on library holdings, published in the *Home Journal* in 1854. This dictionary, the *Sabda kalpa druma*, by Rajah Radhakant Deb, was never printed for sale, but was "intended only for presents to the native and English pundits."

The strength of the Astor Library in books published in India in earlier centuries was highlighted in 1986 during the Festival of India celebrations in the United States. The New York Public Library staged an exhibition called "The Printed book in India, The First 300 Years," with sixty-four items taken largely form collections of the Oriental Division and the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division. Included were the earliest Bibles published in various Indian languages, such as Tamil, as well as numerous grammars of India languages published in the great missionary center of Serampore. There was the earliest grammar of Chinese published in India, written by Jashua Marshman, with its wonderful foldout plates on "The Elementary Characters of the Chinese Language," and, most remarkably, the earliest Hebrew grammar published in India, *The Rudiments of Hebrew Grammar in Marathi*, by the Reverend John Wilson, published in Bombay in 1832. Also for the Festival of India, the Library staged an exhibition called "The World of Jainism." This exhibition, organized by Dr. Elizabeth Rosen, highlighted the important group of illuminated manuscripts in the Spencer Collection from the Jain religion in India.

The Astor Library laid the foundations for the Oriental Division's extraordinary strength in the religions of India. The Library has thousands of volumes of Sanskrit texts, commentaries, and translations and dozens of series of texts, some of which, such as the Bombay Sanskrit Series and the Harvard Oriental Series, began to be collected by the Astor Library and were carried over into The New York Public Library. A volume from the Astor Library that can serve as a representative of this literature is a translation into Greek of the *Bhagavad Gita* by Demetrios Galanos, published in Athens in 1848. Another example, although in this case not a book that was in the Astor Library, is a Sanskrit edition of the *Bhagavad Gita*, with Latin commentary, by A. G. Schlegel, published in Bonn in 1823.

The Oriental Division's extraordinary strength in Tibetan, Bhutanese, and Nepalese languages and religious literature is also presaged in the Astor Library. particularly important are dictionaries and grammars by the great Orientalist Alexander Csoma de Koros, as well as the German Tibetan expert J. J. Schmidt, whose works were published in St. Petersburg and Leipzig. Somewhat after the printing of the catalogue, the Astor Library acquired the *Alphabeticum Tibeticum* of the Augustine monk Antonius Georgi, published in Rome in 1762. This interesting work gives a synopsis of Tibetan history and culture, a grammar of the language, a comparative grammar in which he compared Tibetan with Hebrew, and a translation of Church creeds into Tibetan.

The Oriental Division has few peers in its collection of books in Arabic and Persian language and literature, Islamic law, and Islamic subject in general. These fields, too, of course, are well represented in the Cogswell catalogue of Oriental Languages and Literatures. The collection was particularly strong in seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and early nineteenth-century grammars

and dictionaries of Arabic, Persian, and their dialects. The Astor Library collection as well as that of the Oriental and the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division and the Spencer Collection, are particularly rich in manuscript and printed Korans, translations of the Koran (for example, into Chinese, Russian, and Latin), Arabic poetry, numerous editions of the *Thousand and One Nights* in many translations, the ancient Persian Avesta, Persian poetry, particularly the *Shahnameh*, and Sufi literature. An interesting and very representative example of an early Arabic book in the Astor Library is the *Specimens of Arabic Poetry* by J. D. Carlyle, published in Cambridge in 1796. It gives the Arabic and an English translation. The frontispiece has several bars of musical notation, meant to illustrate the musical nature of Arabic poetry, but the bars were printed upside down!

A remarkable work of Iranian cultural history and contemporary travel is the *Tour to Sheeraz by the Route of Kazroon and Feerozabad...*, By Edmund Waring, published in London in 1807. This work can stand as a symbol for the richness of collections of early travelers' accounts of visits to the Orient contained in the Oriental Division in particular, and generally in The Research Libraries. Numerous editions can be found of Middle Eastern travelers Musil, Philby, Doughty, Palgrave, M. Niebuhr, and many others. The division holds superb editions of the *History of Japan* by Englebert Kaempfer, published in London in 1727, supplied with important maps and engravings showing Japanese customs, architecture, and contemporary life. This work, in its first edition of 1727, was the first attempt by a European to describe Japan and Japanese culture in depth. Among the many early travelers' accounts of visits to China, mention should be made of *An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China*, by Sir George Staunton, in the first edition of 1797, which describes the first British embassy to China. Other important travel accounts held in the library are the *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Bablonia, 1817-20*, by Robert Ker Porter, in the first edition of 1821, and J. Morier's *A Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor to Constantinople*, in its first (London) edition in 1812.

One of the treasures of the Oriental Division, which was added to the Astor Library after the Cogswell catalogue was printed, is the three-volume *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und andern umleigenden Landern (Travels in Arabia and in Surrounding Lands)* by Carsten Niebuhr, published in 1774 and 1837. There are dozens of engravings in this work, consisting of maps and scenic views of the cities he visited, illustrations of modes of dress, industrial and technical machinery and charts of numerous scripts, including those of the then still undeciphered Egyptian hieroglyphic and several of the cuneiform scripts. Niebuhr's work was the first really comprehensive view of the East by a European, and it paved the way for the spectacular discoveries that would occur during the nineteenth century. In particular, it was his survey of the ancient Persian site of Persepolis, and his publication of clear

copies of the Old Persian inscriptions from the site, that made deciphering this language possible.

Both the Astor and Research Libraries boast many of the works of Richard F. Burton, with numerous editions of his *Personal Narrative of Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah*, the most notable of these being the richly illustrated three-volume edition of 1855-1856. The Library also holds the collected works of the great Central Asian and Tibetan explorers, including Sven Hedin and Aurel Stein. Stein's various publications are in the Oriental Division and consist of several multivolume sets of sumptuous folio-size tomes published by Oxford University Press. The Library also has two copies of the rare subscriber's edition of T. D. Lawrence's *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. One of these belonged to Mrs. George Bernard Shaw.

Mention was made above of the many editions of the *Thousand and One Nights* that are in the Oriental Division today. The editions in English by Scott, Lane, Hole, and others that were in the Astor Library have been increased many times over. The division tries to acquire all editions that are published and can offer editions translated into many languages, for example, into Gaelic. Additionally, the division hold many limited-print-run subscriber editions of this work, for example, in the translations of Burton and Payne.

Another example of Middle Eastern literature that is collected exhaustively in the Oriental Division is the poetry of Omar Khayyam. Although no editions of this famous poet's work were listed in the Cogswell catalogue, several editions were later added to the Astor Library. Over forty languages are currently represented in translated editions.

The Oriental Division's strong commitment to Armenian builds upon the foundation laid in the Astor Library, which also collected Georgian (a Caucasian language spoken in the Soviet Union), one of the oriental Division's responsibilities today. . The Cogswell catalogue lists a number of grammars, dictionaries, and other linguistic works dealing with these two languages published in the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. Among these are some very rare works, including an Armenian grammar published in Rome in 1675, and Armenian grammar by Johann Schroeder published in Amsterdam in 1711, and a number of editions of the English and Armenian grammatical and lexicographical works of Father Paschal Aukerian, of the Armenian Academy of St. Lazrus in Venice (one of the most important centers of Armenian publication at the time outside of Armenia itself).

These works were published by the Academy at Venice in the early nineteenth century. An additional important publication of the Academy of St. Lazarus at Venice is the complete works of the tenth-century Armenian mystic Gregorius Narekatzi, published in 1840. Another quite extraordinary Armenian work from the Astor

Library is the *Essai sur la langue Armenienne*, by Bellaud. This work was published in Paris in 1812 by the Imprimerie Imperiale; the corresponding year of the Armenian calendar, 1261 is also noted. The division also holds many Bibles and leçtionaries in Armenian, in addition to literary and historical works, and has an ongoing commitment to excellence in this very important area of world culture.

There is one additional area of the Oriental Division and The Research Libraries strength that is represented in the Cogswell catalogue, and that remains a noteworthy area of collection responsibility in the division today: the cuneiform cultures of ancient Western Asia, the Sumerians, Bablonians, Hittites, and Persians. These Languages were deciphered one by one from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century (in the case of Hittite). The brilliant, but generally unrecognized, decipherment of the Old Persian script by G. F. Grotefend in 1802, based on inscriptions from Persepolis published earlier by Carsten Niebuhr, is represented in the Astor Library collection by Grotefend's work of 1837 *Neue Beitrage zur Erlauterung der persepolitanischen Keilshrift (New Contributions too the Clarification of the Persepolis Cunneiform)*. The decisive decipherment of Assyro-Babylonian cuneiform by Rawlinson, Hincks, Oppert, and others is well represented in publications that were collected by the Astor Library. In addition, the magisterial volumes of mid-nineteenth-century Mesopotamian exploration, each set with many exceptional engravings, are well represented. There are the *Monuments of Nineveh* by Layard, the *Voyage en Perse* by Flandin, the *Monuments de Ninive* by Botta, with the magnificent drawings of Eugene Flandin, and the Victor Place *Ninive et L'Assyrie*, of 1870, with its wonderful suggested reconstruction of the ziggurat at Sargon II's ancient capital of Dur-Sharruken (modern Khorsabad) in seven multicolored stages. A publication series of great importance that was in the Astor Library is the British Museum *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, edited by Rowlinson, the publication of which began in 1861. Also in the British Museum series of publications is the famous work by George Smith, the *Chaldaean Account of the Deluge of 1874*, which contained the photographs of the original Nineveh tablets of the Gilgamesh epic, along with Smith's translation. The publication of this text, with its remarkable parallels to the biblical account of the Flood, opened up the era of the study of biblical and Mesopotamian parallels, a study that continues to this day.

Before leaving the Cogswell catalogue and the Astor Library, something should be said about the collection of periodicals, since it is the strength of a library's periodical literature that determines that library's overall standing as a research library. The Astor Library catalogue lists a large number of the most important Oriental periodicals of the time, many of which are exceptionally rare today. It is these titles, when combined with the hundreds that have been added since then, that give the Oriental Division its depth as a research collection, enabling

readers to search the literature of a given subject back to the beginnings of that subject as a scholarly discipline. And the articles contained in these early journals do no have merely antiquarian value. Many of the articles contained in such journals as the *Royal Asiatic Society* in its various branches, the *Journal asiatique, the Zeitshrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft*, the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, and the *Chinese Repository* contain valuable contemporary observations, editions of language texts, and photographs or drawings of now destroyed archaeological ruins or dramatically changed cities or social customs that are of inestimable value to the contemporary scholar.

Also of immense importance are the early translation series, such as the *Oriental Translation Fund*, published in London after 1828. This series contains original texts of Oriental epics, poems, histories, and grammatical works, with English and Latin translations. Other major early series of texts and translations are the *Collection orientale*, published in Paris after 1838, with editions of major Arabic, Persian, and Indian texts with French translations in magnificent folio volumes; the *Sacred Books of the East*, edited by F. Max Muller after 1879; the some three hundred volumes of the *Bibliotheca Indica*, published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal from 1878; and the *Pali Text Society*, which has published translations of over three hundred volumes of Buddhist texts form Pali originals since 1881.

These publications--the periodicals and the series of texts and translations--continue to add to the strength of the division. The Oriental Division now subscribes to almost one thousand periodicals in close to twenty languages. In addition to all of the main journals of the learned societies, and the major journals of linguistics, archaeology, history, the social sciences, and the humanities, the division subscribes to a large number of very specialized and rather obscure but extremely important journals, which one would only rarely find in another Oriental collection. Additionally, many ongoing series of texts and translations in numerous Oriental languages are received in the division. The Oriental collection in the Astor Library grouped the diverse languages and cultures of the Orient together in one collection, rather than segregating them, as is the custom in most libraries today, and thus the reader can come to the Oriental Division and examine various subjects in the periodical literature, as well as many languages in the original and in translation, over the entire range of Oriental cultures.

The extent of books on Oriental subjects in the Lenox Library cannot be known as readily as it can be for the Astor because these materials were not published in a separate catalogue. There are many books in the collection today that bear the Lenox Library stamp, but they have never been counted or isolated as such. The section on the Oriental Division in the 1975 *Guide to the Research Collections of The New York Public Library* gave the figure of

3,321 volumes on Oriental subjects in the Astor Library as of 1867. As of 1911, when the central building was opened, the Oriental collections number fifteen thousand volumes. (The division now holds approximately two hundred fifty thousand volumes.) Thus it is not known how many volumes on Orientalia the Lenox Library contributed. But whatever their number, the significance and quality of that contribution is quite extraordinary. There are a number of early Korans that bear the Lenox Library stamp, including a translation into French of 1847, and a very early English translation by George Sale, published in London in 1734. The Oriental Division holds a number of Sale translations of the Koran, mostly published in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Another very important series of books presently in the Oriental Division and in the Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photographs that were originally in the Lenox Library is the series of magnificent color lithographs of scenes in Egypt and Nubia, "from drawings made on the spot," by David Roberts, published in London in the 1840s. There are two sets of his *Egypt and Nubia* in the Oriental Division alone that came from the Lenox Library. The bringing together into one library collection of three libraries, the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden, created some very interesting, and most welcome, duplication in the Oriental Division. The division presently has two sets of the 1849 edition of Layard's *Monuments of Nineveh*, the set dedicated to Sir Stratford Canning and Signed in facsimile on the dedication page by Layard. One set of this beautifully illustrated and historically important work came from Tilden's library, the other from the Lenox. Then there is an edition of the second series of the same title, from the Astor Library. An important addition to the division's Armenian collection from the Lenox Library is a Bible in Armenian printed at the Mission Press in Serampore, India, in 1817. Finally, the impact of the Lenox Library on the Chinese collection of the Oriental Division can be seen in a Latin translation of the works of Confucius, published in Paris i 1687. This work bears the stamp of what appears to be the Ducal Library of Gothenburg, Sweden, indicating that it was a duplicate, presumably deaccessioned and sold in the nineteenth century. The translation was the work of four Jesuit missionaries to China, and is thus an example of the important Jesuit missionary work in China during the seventeenth century.

The impact of Wilberforce Eames (chief librarian of the Lenox Library when it was incorporated into The New York Public Library) on the Library's Oriental collections is seen primarily in two forms: first, through the collection of cuneiform tablets that he collected and that came into the Library after his death; and, second, through the purchase by the Library of Chinese books from his collections. There are about four hundred cuneiform tablets and clay cones inscribed in Sumerian of the Neo-Sumerian period (about 2100-2000 B.C.) and Babylonian. They are mainly records of business transactions involving Sumerian temples around the area of

ancient Ur. They were catalogued by the late Professor A. Leo Openheim in 1948.

It is the Chinese books collected by Eames, which he sold to the Library in 1909, that form the basis for the Chinese collection in the Oriental Division today. Many of the approximately two hundred titles of Chinese rare books housed in The Research Libraries were purchased by Eames from the library of the great nineteenth-century British Sinologist James Legge. His library was listed for sale in 1899 by the London bookseller Luzac and Co. The Library still has Eames's signed personal copy of the catalogue of this sale, with his copious notations in the margins, noting books that were already sold and books he had ordered. There are some truly remarkable books and manuscripts in this collection, including Legge's personal manuscript concordance to this famous bilingual editions of the Chinese classics, annotated in his own hand in both Chinese and English. These form an invaluable research aid to the understanding of the production of one of the most famous and enduring English translations of the classic Chinese literature. Another important volume in this set of materials is a manuscript annotation of the Chinese *Book of Poems*, prepared by Legge's close personal friend, the Chinese scholar Wang T'ao. And yet one more item of exceptional interest is Legge's personal, signed copy of the famous and very rare (but not quite complete) set of the pamphlets issued by the Chinese Christian/messianist rebels in the Taiping Rebellion of 1850-1864. This collection of Chinese books and manuscripts also contains many Ming and Ching dynasty items. Of these surely the most important is the *Yung Lo Ta Tien*, which the Library purchased from Eames in 1913, and which today is housed in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division. This work constitutes several sections of a copy made before 1572 of a Chinese encyclopedia originally written in the early fifteenth century. Recent reprintings of the encyclopedia in the People's Republic of China did not include these sections, as they were unaware of the existence of this copy.

While on the subject of the Chinese collections in the Oriental Division, it is important to mention yet another interesting and unique collection, the Mason collection of Chinese Mohammedan materials. This collection of several hundred books, pamphlets, and periodicals, in Chinese, Arabic, Arabic transliterated into Chinese, as well as other Middle Eastern languages, was collected early in this century by Isaac Mason, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and expert on the Chinese Muslim community. It was Mason who introduced the West to this important but neglected literature, and he published a translation of the first Chinese Life of Muhammed. The Oriental Division continues today to have a strong commitment to collect materials from the Chinese Muslim community, including the Turkic languages of the Muslim minorities of Chinese Turkestan (the Xinjiang Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China): Uighur, Kazakh, and Kirghiz.

The final pillar in the foundation for the greatness of the

Oriental Division, and of the Oriental collections in The New York Public Library, was laid by the beneficence of Jacob M. Schiff, a wealthy New York banker who had long been interested in the development of a circulating library in New York City. He was, for example, a trustee of the New York Free Circulating Library until 1901. Beginning in 1897, Schiff gave The New York Public Library a gift of $10,000 for the purchase of Semitic Literature. These gifts were continued into the early decades of the twentieth century. In 1934, funds from the Schiff gifts paid for the purchase of two hundred fifty Arabic manuscripts (which are now housed in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division). Although the Schiff Fund for Semitic Literature was separated from the Oriental Division after the First World War, thereafter to be used for the benefit of the Jewish Division, the materials purchased that are now housed in the Oriental Division and in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division provide the basis for the greatness of the collections in this area of scholarship.

Although the exact number of items purchased by the Schiff Fund for the Oriental Division is not known, as estimate would place it at around five thousand. Thus, many examples of outstanding acquisitions from this fund could be given. There is the 1835 publication of a Turkish translation of the charming Persian tale *Kalilah and Dimnah*, the 1847 Calcutta lithographed edition of the early manuscript copy of the Arabic story of *Yusuf and Zulaikha*, and the 1850 publication of an Arabic-Persian dictionary, edited by the German scholar Wetzstein. Of exceptional importance are two early works, one a digest of Arabic philosophy translated into Latin and provided with a commentary and a dedication to Cardinal Richelieu by the Lebanese Maronite Christian Abraham Ecchellensus, published in 1641, and a Persian manuscript featuring selections from early Islamic history, published in Bombay in 1827. This copy bears the signature of the famous Persian language expert James Darmesteter, many of whose translations of Persian classics appear in the *Scared Books of the East*.

The Schiff Fund was not restricted to the purchase of texts. One of the divisions most important works is the two-volume study of the Islamic Ummayad period castle of Kuseir 'Amra, in Jordan, which was published in 1897 by the great Orientalist and explorer Alois Musil. The plate volume contains exquisitely colored engravings of the paintings of the castle's interior. One of the division's most fascinating and charming holdings was also purchased from the Schiff Fund. This is the menu of a dinner served at the Eighth International Congress of Orientalists at Stockholm on September 7, 1889. But this is no ordinary menu. Each dish or drink, from the soup to the dessert, was announced by a poem or paean in one of the Oriental languages, with its script, composed for the occasion by one of the great Orientalists of the time. There are twenty in all--twenty languages represented. The "Salmon Imperial" is introduced with a poem in Sanskrit, the pate in Manchu, the salad in Akkadian, the "Gateau a la Victoria" in Egyptian hieroglyphic, the "Dessert International" in classical Japanese. The menu is a

veritable guide to the scripts of the Oriental languages!

Gifts have always played a major role in the development of the collections of the Oriental Division. In addition to those already mentioned, many others are noteworthy. In 1898, the king of Siam gave the division a thirty-nine-volume edition of the Buddhist Tripitaka (the canon of the Buddhist scriptures) in the Pali language, using the Siamese script; then, in 1921, the Siamese prince of Chantaburi gave the Library a twelve-volume Siamese commentary on the Buddhist Tripitaka (the Oriental Division holds complete editions of the Buddhist Tripitaka in Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan, Pali, and Thai and partial editions in Sanskrit and Manchu); in 1922, J. P. Morgan gave the division a set of fifty-seven folio volumes containing photographs of Coptic texts in the Morgan Library; more recently, professor Alex Wayman of Columbia University gave the Library a very important set of book on Indian art from his personal library. Included in this gift was a complete set of the important journal of Indian art, *Rupam*. A gift of great charm, as well as scholarly value, was given to the division in 1956 by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. A hotel in Miyanoshita, the Fujiya Hotel, issued brief descriptions of many aspects of Japanese culture on menu cards. These cards were subsequently compiled and published in three volumes under the title *We Japanese* (between 1937 and 1949). The volumes, which taken together comprise a very interesting encyclopedia of Japanese popular culture, are inscribed "To Ambassador John Foster Dulles," from the president of the hotel, H. S. K. Yamaguchi.

The Japanese collection of the Oriental Division, while not of the same depth as the other areas of the Orient (this was the case as well in the Astor Library), nevertheless has a number of unique and important features. The Astor Library did have a number of very important early grammars and dictionaries, as well as seventeenth- through nineteenth-century histories of Buddhism in the Japanese language. The division also has some early and rare books on various aspects of the martial arts, on Japanese folk culture, Japanese erotica, and the tea ceremony. An important work of Japanese erotica is the 1907 publication of Dr. Friedrich S. Krauss's *Das Geschlecheleben in Glauben, Sitte und brauch der Japaner (Sexual Life in the Beliefs, Customs and Habits of the Japanese)*. This work was published in a very small print run, of which the division's copy is number thirty-one. The division just recently acquired the very rare trilogy of works by Lawrence E. Gichner, published in the late 1940s and early 1950s, *Erotic Aspects of Japanese Culture, Erotic Aspects of Chinese Culture*, and *Erotic Aspects of Hindu Sculpture*. The division has also emphasized Japanese publications on science and technology, and holds over two hundred current periodicals on these subjects. Additionally, the division's collecting interests in Japanese culture focus on the tea ceremony, archaeology, and serious literature. The Library's Music Division collects the Japanese popular music form known as "Kara Oke," which is words and music made available to amateurs, usually in bars, who sing along with

the recorded music. The Spencer Collection holds one of the world's most important collections of Japanese prints and scrolls. These were highlighted in an exhibition organized by Dr. Miyeko Murase, called "Tales of Japan." The Research Libraries collections in Japanese art rank among the best in the world.

Here then we have the foundations for the collections of the Oriental Division. The division today is an expansion of what it was when the Astor Library opened in 1854. It has essentially the same strengths, the same collecting emphases, the same breadth, the same depth. While no library can collect everything, today or at any other time, the Oriental Division has attempted to remain an outstanding research collection in the areas of Egyptology and ancient Near Eastern languages and archaeology. Oriental religions, the ancient and modern languages and the cultural history of India, Arabic and Persian languages and their literatures, the Turkic languages of the Islamic peoples of inner Asia, certain aspects of Chinese literature and culture, and Tibetan language and culture.

To bring matters up-to-date, and to bring them full circle from the days of the Astor Library, it will be interesting to mention a number of very recent outstanding acquisitions by the Oriental Division. These include a Bible in Urdu (the language of Pakistan) containing the Gospel of John, one of the earliest editions of any part of the Bible in Urdu, published in Calcutta or Serampore in the early nineteenth century; a dictionary of Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, and Chinese, published in Beijing around 1700; the two-volume *Literature of Egypt and the Soudan* by Ibrahim-Hilmy, the most important work of Egyptological bibliography of the nineteenth century (published in London in 1886), in a rare, mint-condition, engraved red morocco binding; a magnificent two-volume, folio-size, full-color edition of Tibetan painted Mandalas, published in Tokyo in a limited edition of three hundred copies in 1983; *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I*, published by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in 1986; and the *Lughat Wanquli*, a Turkish-Arabic dictionary published in Istanbul in 1729, the first book printed by a Muslim, and the first book printed in Arabic script in an Arabic country. This work was part of an edition of one thousand copies. We see here publications that are unusual, rare, even unique to American research libraries, but which are only the latest link in a long chain of collecting interest and strength in these fields of Oriental studies by the Oriental Division.

Given the extraordinary range of collecting interests detailed above, the Oriental Division and the Oriental collections of The Research Libraries continue to be a collection of last resort for readers from around the world. The editor of the *Swiss Air Gazette* in Zurich had searched a number of European libraries to find photographs from *The Drawings and Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore*, published in Delhi in 1961. She was able to find a copy in the Wallach Division. A member of the Philippine Mission in New York needed to find a line poetry from the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam,

which contained the phrase "the moving finger." The librarian found the verse through a translation that had a first-line index. A reader in Malaysia wrote, requesting photocopies of parts of English translations of two novels by Chinese women writer, published in 1930 and 1940. After having searched twelve libraries in Southeast Asia without success, he wrote the Oriental Division, and we were able to fill the request. A California publisher wanted to reproduce parts of a book of poems by the French poet Victor Sgalen, called *Steles*, published in Peking, China, in 1912. And finally, a New York choreographer, a speaker of the Kannada language of India, requested a paraphrase of a poem by a prominent Kannada poet, which she wanted to incorporate into a dance she was creating. The Oriental Division was able to supply the original, and English translation, and an English synopsis.

In its ninth decade as a named division, and approaching its one hundred fortieth years as a collection, we can now suggest a slight, but basic, modification to a statement found in the preface to Cogswell's catalogue of Orientalia: "Now, the Oriental apparatus *is* sufficient to supply the wants of scholars engaged upon the profoundest investigations into the language, literature and philosophy of the East."

Dr. Lundquist delivered his speech in Miami Beach based on his paper "Orientalia" which was published in Treasures of the New York Public Library, edited by Marshall B. Davidson, and published by Harry N. Abrams, Inc. in 1988. This paper has been reprinted in the APALA Proceedings with the permission of the publisher, and has been edited by R. N. Sharma to suit the needs of the Proceedings.

SPEAKERS

Dr. Kul B. Gauri is the Associate Dean of the Library and Academic Information Services, Macomb Community College in Warren, Michigan. He has B.S. and M.A. degrees from Agra University, India; an M.L.S. from Western Michigan University, and a Ph.D. in Library and Information Science from Case Western Reserve University. Before accepting his present position, Dr. Gauri was director of Technical Services at Case Western Reserve University Libraries. He was on the faculty at Western Michigan University, and the University of Minnesota. Dr. Gauri is an active professional and has served on many important committees of ALA including a sub-committee of the International Relations Committee for the First American/South Asian Librarians Conference which was held in New Delhi, India at the Pre-IFLA Conference in 1992. He was chair of the Detroit Area Library Network Board form 1991-93. Dr. Gauri has published many articles in various library journals and contributed chapters in many books.

Dr. John M. Lundquist is the Susan and Douglas Dillon Chief Librarian, Oriental Division, New York Public Library, New York. He has a B.A. in History from the Portland State University, and M.L.S. from Brigham Young University, and an M.A. and Ph.D. in Near Eastern Studies from the University of Michigan. Dr. Lundquist taught Anthropology and Religion at Brigham Young University before becoming a librarian in 1985. He has participated in and directed archaeological excavations in Syria and Jordan. He has represented the New York Public Library in Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and has travelled to many countries including Greece, Singapore, India, Indonesia, and Tibet. Dr. Lundquist has published many books and articles. His latest book entitled *The Temple: Meeting Place of Heaven and Earth* was published in 1993 by Thames and Hudson publishers.

Dr. Warren Tsuneishi is a well known librarian for his active participation in ALA activities and his publications. He has a B.A. in Political Science from Syracuse University, and M.A. in Chinese and Japanese Studies form Columbia University, an M.S. in Library Science from Columbia University, and a Ph.D. in Political Science from Yale University. He started his distinguished career in the field of library science as a Cataloger and Research Associate at Yale University Library, served as Head of the Far Eastern Languages Section, Library of Congress, became chief of the Orientalia Division, Director for Area Studies, Research Services, and retired as Chief, Asian Division, Library of Congress in 1993. Dr. Tsuneishi taught at Yale University, University of Hawaii, University of Chicago, and the University of Washington. He has served on many important Committees of ALA and was instrumental in organizing the 2nd U.S. Japanese Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education, held in Racine, Wisconsin in 1972. Dr. Tsuneishi was chair of the International relations Round Table of ALA in 1983-84, was President of the International

Commissioner, U.S. - U.S.S.R. Commission on Library Cooperation from 1987-1991. He has a long list of publications and was Co-Editor of the *Proceedings of the 4th U.S. Japanese Conference on Libraries in Higher Education*, published by the American Library Association in 1990. Dr. Tsuneishi was recently honored by the International Relations Committee of ALA for his contributions to the American Library Association and to the field of Library and Information Science and was a recipient of the APALA Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Andrew H. Wang is Director, OCLC Asia Pacific Services in Dublin, Ohio. He has a B.A. in Journalism from National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan, an M.S. in Library Service from Atlanta University, and an M.B.A. from Ohio State University. Before joining OCLC in 1976, Mr Wang worked as Head, Cataloging Department, and Assistant Librarian for Technical Services at Denison University in Granville, Ohio, and at St. Mary's College at Maryland as Head of the Cataloging Department. Mr. Wang is a frequent speaker at various conferences and has a long list of publications. He has travelled extensively as a representative of OCLC to many Asian countries including, China, India, Japan, and Taiwan.

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ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION
(APALA)
PROGRAM

Saturday, June, 1994
7:00 P.M. - 10:00 P.M.
Town Club - Dupont Plaza Hotel
300 Biscayne Bay Blvd. Way
Miami Beach, Florida
An Evening of Asian Dances and Reception

Sunday, June 26, 1994
9:30 A.M. - 12:00 Noon
Theatre Ballroom - Castle Beach Club
5445 Collins Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida
Linking Asian/Pacific Collections to America

MODERATOR: Dr. R. N. Sharma

SPEAKERS:

Dr. Kul B. Gauri
Associate Dean
Library & Academic Services
Macomb Community College
Warren, Michigan

Dr. John M. Lundquist
Chief Librarian of the
Oriental Division
New York Public Library
New York, New York

Dr. Warren Tsuneishi
Chief, Asian Division(Retired)
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Andrew H. Wang, Director
Asia Pacific Services
OCLC, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio

Question and Answer Session

Monday, June 27, 1994
10:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon
Mona Lisa Room - Eden Roc Hotel
4525 Collins Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida
Membership Meeting
Presiding - Dr. R. N. Sharma, President, APALA

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1980-82	Sharad Karkhanis
1982-83	Sally Tseng
1983-84	Laurdes Collantes
1984-85	Victor Okim
1985-86	Suzine hr Nicolescu
1986-87	Asha Capoor
1987-88	Betty Tsai
1988-89	Conchita Pineda
1989-90	Ichiko Morita
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1992-93	Marjorie Li
1993-94	R. N. Sharma

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Program has been made possible due to the generous support of the following companies:

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Our special thank you to all contributors. Please patronize our contributors. Each of them has played an important part in the development of libraries and librarianship in many Asian and Pacific countries and in the United States. APALA is greatful to Mr. Dipak Parekh of Miami for his hard work and leadership role in organizing the *Evening of Asian Dances and Fashion Parade*, and the reception on Saturday, June 25, 1994. Thank you very much Dipak, for doing such an excellent job. We have enjoyed working with you. Our appreciation also goes to Dr. Julita Awkard and her Local Arrangements Committee. Without their dedication and efforts, our 1994 Annual Conference would not have become a reality.

EDITOR

Ravindra Nath Sharma is Associate Professor in the Department of History, University of Evansville, Indiana. He received his B.A. (Honors) and Masters degrees in History from the University of Delhi, a Masters's in Library Science from North Texas State University, Denton , Texas, and a Ph.D. in Library and Information Science and Higher Education from the State University of New York at Buffalo. Before joining his present position, Sharma was the Director of Libraries at the University of Evansville from 1989-1994. Dr. Sharma is an active professional, has served and chaired on many important committees of the American Library Association (ALA), Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), and the Asian/Pacific American Libraries Association (APALA). Recipient of many awards, grants, and honors, he has presented papers in many national and international conferences. He is the external examinor for Ph.D. candidates in the field of library and information science for the University of Delhi and Panjab University, India. Dr. Sharma has eight books and over two hundred articles, editorials, interviews, reports, and book reviews to his credit. He is the editor of Library Times International and serves on many other Editorial Boards. He was President of APALA for 1993-94. Dr. Sharma was instrumental in organizing the First American/South Asian Librarians Conference held in New Delhi, India in August 1992 as Pre-IFLA Conference.